

RESOLUTION DRAFTED AND ADOPTED BY HERKIMER COUNTY (N.Y.) POMONA GRANGE, APRIL 25, 1959

Whereas in response to an expressed desire by the President and by Representative CHARLES HALLECK of Indiana to ascertain the views of the people on deficit spending; be it

Resolved, That Herkimer County Pomona Grange protests the continuing and increasing deficit spending as carried out by the Government and Government agencies and that further appropriations and expenditures be considered in according to the following principles:

I. That no appropriation be made above and beyond the estimated receipts from taxation.

II. That no appropriation or expenditure be made that might contribute or continue waste in any Federal agency either in time, talent or funds.

III. That no appropriation be made for any purpose to one agency when the services are already performed by an agency now in operation.

IV. That appropriations be considered in the light of "pork barreling" or for the sole benefit of a very few at the expenses of the whole.

RESOLUTION OF EMIL HUBSCH Post 596, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, MT. VERNON, N.Y.

Whereas Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Emil Hubsch Post No. 596, is distressed by rumors that, under the guise of economy the forthcoming session of the Congress may adversely affect veterans legislation; either by curtailing its sustaining appropriations or by changing its present role; and

Whereas perpetuation of veterans legislation in full vigor and continuance of the present laws is vital to the interest of all veterans (without veterans there would be no country): Now, therefore, let it be and it is hereby

Resolved, That Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Emil Hubsch Post No. 596, does call upon its legislative representatives in both Houses to actively oppose any budgetary move to curtail the existing appropriations for the betterment of the veteran; and further be it

Resolved, That our legislative representatives concur and abet for passage H.R. 181, for the purpose of a pension to World War I veterans; and further be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our Representatives in Congress and to the chairman of the legislative committee, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of the State of New York.

PETER D. FAREWELL,
Commander, Emil Hubsch Post No. 596.
JAMES P. REILLY,
Adjutant.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment.

H.R. 147. An act to suspend temporarily the tax on the processing of palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and fatty acids, salts, and combinations, or mixtures thereof (Rept. No. 241); and

H.R. 3681. An act to provide for the free entry of certain chapel bells imported for the use of the Abelard Reynolds School Numbered 42, Rochester, N.Y. (Rept. No. 242). 242).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Frank A. Barrett, of Wyoming, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation;

Glen R. Harris, of California, and J. Pittman Stone, of Mississippi, to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration; and

Frank A. Barrett, of Wyoming, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance:

Stanley Ormsbee Styles, of Saugerties, N.Y., to be comptroller of customs with headquarters at New York;

Joseph E. Talbot, of Connecticut, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission; and

Robert Higgins, of Burlingame, Calif., to be collector of customs for customs collection district numbered 28, with headquarters at San Francisco.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 1871. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 1872. A bill to amend the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, to provide a method for preserving sites, areas, buildings, and objects of national, regional or local historical significance which are threatened with destruction by federally financed programs and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1873. A bill for the relief of A. E. Waterstradt; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the first above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. STENNIS:

S. 1874. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to handling of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

S. 1875. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to encourage competition in procurement by the armed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HART (for himself and Mr. McNAMARA):

S. 1876. A bill to provide for a memorial in the city of Detroit, Mich., to certain American soldiers who died in the War of 1812; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

S. 1877. A bill to amend the act of May 26, 1949, as amended, to strengthen and improve the organization of the Department of

State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1878. A bill for the relief of Gabriel Michael Gogos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. SPARKMAN):

S. 1879. A bill to amend the Small Business Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. Saltonstall when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MANSFIELD (by request):

S. 1880. A bill for the relief of the Crum McKinnon Building Co., of Billings, Mont.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1881. A bill to amend section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 1882. A bill for the relief of Cheng Kai Ching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHURCH:

S. 1883. A bill to facilitate the transmission of electric power by the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. CHURCH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HART, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota):

S. 1884. A bill to transfer the administration of the program for distribution of surplus agricultural food commodities to needy persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. KENNEDY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 1885. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Federal Taxation; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 1886. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to community antenna television systems and certain re-broadcasting activities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MOSS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey) (by request):

S.J. Res. 96. Joint resolution granting consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey for the creation of the New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTION

Mr. STENNIS submitted a resolution (S. Res. 116) providing for the appoint-

ment of an Assistant Presiding Officer of the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. STENNIS, which appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF HISTORIC SITES ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the preservation of sites, areas, buildings, and objects of historical significance which are threatened with destruction by construction programs financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government.

There is growing concern over the destruction of cherished historical sites and buildings resulting from the large-scale construction programs taking place in our great country. I, of course, am heartily in favor of the construction, both private and public, that is taking place; such construction is necessary to meet the growing needs and demands of the expanding population.

It is important, however, in the development of new and adequate facilities, that we not fail to give adequate consideration to the preservation of objects of historical significance. To needlessly destroy the reminders of our great history would be tragic. Such destruction need not take place if we but exercise a little intelligent planning.

Congress has already indicated its desire to preserve sites and objects of historical significance by way of the American Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

The bill which I am introducing would simply update such a preservation program by taking into account the sharp increase in building and construction programs financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government—such as the interstate highway program and the urban renewal program to name but two such examples.

The bill would amend the Historic Sites Act of 1935 by providing that when the Secretary of the Interior determines that a site, area, building or object of national, regional, or local historical significance will be seriously damaged or destroyed by a Federal program or by a State program, financed in whole or in part by Federal funds, he may order a halt to a Federal program and the denial of Federal funds to a State program until such project is modified so as to provide to the satisfaction of the Secretary for the preservation of such historical site or building.

This action by the Secretary of the Interior would be instituted by petition on the part of any State or political subdivision thereof, or the American Institute of Architects, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, or any other organization recognized by the Secretary as being concerned with historic preservation, alleging that a historical site, building or object is threatened with destruction due to a federally financed

project. Upon receipt of such a petition, or upon his own motion, the Secretary would be authorized to conduct public hearings to determine whether the site or building in question is in fact of historical significance.

This bill also provides that the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with organizations concerned with historical preservation, shall make a continuing study of ways to promote and encourage the restoration and preservation of historical sites and buildings and antiquities by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

I am pleased to be able to announce that companion bills have been offered in the House of Representatives by Representative HENRY S. REUSS, House bill 6194, and Representative FRANK THOMPSON of New Jersey, House bill 6680.

I believe, Mr. President, that it is not asking too much, in view of the widespread construction programs in which the Federal Government is involved, that consideration be given to the preservation of areas and objects of historical significance. Although ours is still a young country, we have already needlessly destroyed altogether too many priceless historical buildings and areas. In the name of progress let us not forget our historic past. As we build for the future let us also take the time to assure the preservation of irreplaceable evidence of our cultural and historical heritage. This is what my bill is designed to do. I hope that favorable consideration will be given to this measure, not only for the benefit of present-day Americans, but more important for countless generations of future Americans.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1872) to amend the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, to provide a method for preserving sites, areas, buildings, and objects of national, regional, or local historical significance which are threatened with destruction by federally financed programs, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

COMPETITION IN PROCUREMENT BY ARMED SERVICES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill which will seek to increase the declining percentage of Government contracts which are now awarded on the basis of competitive bidding.

Our aim in this bill, in essence, is to declare that the policy of competitive bidding should be applicable, as well, to negotiated contracts. It may be well to point out that about 85 percent of the aggregate defense contracts are negotiated.

A similar bill is also being introduced by all the members of the New York

State delegation in the other body, which means, in total, that the whole New York delegation is acting in this manner.

Mr. President, we believe—and I think it is a unilateral conviction—that if the bill is passed it will result in improving the total percentage of prime defense orders which flow to the State of New York.

We feel a very much larger percentage of the contracts is going to the west coast, particularly California, and a very much smaller percentage of the contracts is going to New York, than have heretofore gone there.

Mr. President, we are realists, and we feel there must be some strong economic reasons for that fact. Hence we think we should deal with those economic reasons.

The New York delegation proposes to do everything it can, in cooperation with New York businessmen, to see to it that business people in New York sharpen their pencils, bring about the greatest efficiency possible, and become capable of the greatest performance.

Let me point out we are not fighting Californians; we admire them. We think they have done a great job in getting defense contracts. Hence the efforts of the New York delegation in that direction.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I shall yield in a moment. I first wish to complete my statement.

Today, with U.S. defense expenditures of \$45 billion representing over half the Federal budget, defense contract awards and procurement policies have a profound impact on the economic well-being of almost every major industrial region in the country. It is for this reason that every Member of New York's congressional delegation is vitally concerned with the declining percentage of U.S. defense dollars spent in New York recently as compared with other States, particularly California.

The junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] and I recognize that in order to get defense orders New York concerns must be competitive, and we are directing our effort to bring about the most effective cooperation between management, labor, and the communities in which the New York defense plants are located to attain this objective. This effort is vital to enable New York to attract again a material percentage of the defense business which has left New York and apparently gone to the west coast, particularly California. It is our desire in introducing this bill to right the competitive balance based on the merits, and by making competition a more active factor in the placement of defense orders.

In an almost complete reversal of the figures in the last 8 years, California, which had 13.2 percent of the total value of prime defense contracts awarded in 1951, captured the lion's share of 21.4 percent—value: \$5.4 billion—in fiscal 1958. Meanwhile, New York's share slipped from 18.2 percent in 1951 to 11.6 percent—value: \$2.6 billion—in fiscal 1958. The gap is widening monthly.

vegetables, poultry, and other meats would also be distributed to the needy, who are utterly dependent on this program for a more balanced diet.

We should no longer permit huge surpluses of farm products to overwhelm the storage facilities of the country and burden taxpayers with immense storage costs, while millions of our citizens have insufficient food and unbalanced diets.

COMMISSION ON FEDERAL TAXATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a top level Commission on Federal Taxation.

The purpose of the bill is to establish a Commission to make a top-to-bottom review of the tax system and to develop recommendations for an improved, more efficient, and equitable tax system to meet the fiscal needs of our country, as well as to assure fair treatment of our citizens under the tax laws.

My colleagues will recall that I introduced a similar measure in the 85th Congress. At that time, I was delighted to have a great many Members of this august body join in cosponsoring the Tax Commission bill.

To give other Senators the opportunity to cosponsor this measure also, I ask that the bill remain in the office of the Secretary of the Senate until next Wednesday so that those Senators who wish to join as cosponsors may have the opportunity.

Now, I request unanimous consent to have a supplemental statement, and the bill itself, printed at this point in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1885) for the establishment of a Commission on Federal Taxation, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be the general policy of the Congress—

(a) to strengthen the private enterprise system of the United States in terms of its changing needs, requirements, and opportunities, and thereby to advance the freedom and well-being of the American people;

(b) to provide the soundest basis for the collection of adequate revenue to meet the obligations of the Federal Government;

(c) to promote respect for and observance of Federal revenue laws and regulations; and

(d) toward the accomplishment of these objectives, to promote efficiency, stability, economy, clarity, simplicity, consistency, equity, and justice in the tax policy and tax structure of the Federal Government.

It is the purpose of this Act to establish a medium for the comprehensive implementation of this general policy through the establishment of a Commission to study and investigate the fundamental tax policy and the tax structure of the Federal Government and their application to the people on an individual basis as well as to the various

segments of the national economy in order to improve the existing tax policy and tax structure of the Federal Government.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERAL TAXATION

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in section 1 of this Act, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Federal Taxation (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

(b) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 234, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99).

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of twelve members as follows:

(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life;

(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate and two from private life; and

(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives and two from private life.

(b) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

QUORUM

SEC. 5. Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) MEMBERS FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) MEMBERS FROM PRIVATE LIFE.—The members from private life shall each receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the classification laws, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized

for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 9. (a) INVESTIGATION.—The Commission shall study and investigate the present tax policy and tax structure of the Federal Government, the kinds of direct and indirect taxes imposed thereunder (with particular reference to the Federal income tax and its impact on individuals and on enterprises—small, medium, and large), and the nature and extent of the application of such taxes generally and specifically (including the imposition and collection of taxes), in order to determine what changes in such tax policy and tax structure, and in the application and administration thereof are necessary in its opinion to carry out the purposes set forth in section 1 of this Act.

(b) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit interim reports at such time or times as it deems necessary and shall submit to the Congress on or before January 1, 1961, its final report of the results of its investigation and study, together with its recommendations. Such final report may propose such constitutional amendments, legislative enactments, and administration actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. On the sixtieth day after the date of submission of such final report, the Commission shall cease to exist.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 10. (a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member, and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman or member. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 2, secs. 192-194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

The statement presented by Mr. WILEY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

The establishment of the proposed Commission to carry out a thorough analysis and review of the tax system, together with the development of recommendations for needed tax reform would, I believe, be in the best interests of the individual taxpayer,

business and industry, and the general economy.

The Commission would consist of 12 members: 4 to be appointed by the President, 2 from the executive branch, and 2 from private life; 4 to be appointed by the President of the Senate, 2 from the Senate and 2 from private life; and 4 to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 2 from the House and 2 from private life.

The Commission would be required to make its investigations and studies, together with its recommendations, and report to Congress by January 1, 1961.

The purposes of the legislation would include: plugging loopholes; ironing out inequities; eliminating unintended hardships or benefits; capturing revenue that now may be escaping taxation; and making adjustments in the tax structure to reflect the changing needs of the economy, the technological revolution, shifts in the pattern of consumer and national requirements, or other purposes.

NATION FACES ECONOMIC DILEMMA

Today, the Nation is facing an economic dilemma. Although the economy is setting new records with an all-time high gross national product of \$465 billion; personal income at \$365 billion; retail sales at \$212 billion; outputs of other businesses and industries at all-time record highs—we are having difficulty balancing the Federal budget.

The country, of course, depends upon its tax system for Federal revenue.

Currently, the Nation's taxpayers bear a maze of taxes including: income, partnership, corporation, excise, gift, inheritance, capital gains, and a wide variety of other hidden and direct taxes. These taxes range from 1 percent up to 91 percent—a tremendous take out of the pocket of the individual taxpayer and the resources of businesses and industries which depend for economic life upon funds to carry on their operations; to plow back into the business, and to provide research to create new consumer products, and jobs for the American labor force. Often, too, Federal taxes overlap or duplicate taxes by the State and local governments.

Over the years, the tax structure has developed through a complex process of enactment of new laws, repeals of old ones, and extensions, and/or other revisions of the statutes on the books.

During this period, there have been tremendous changes in the economy. Insofar as possible, the tax structure should reflect these changes and be adapted to meet the needs of the Nation today.

The basic principles governing tax reform are: (1) Taxes should be based on ability to pay; (2) taxes should allow reasonable incentive to earn, to grow, to expand; and (3) insofar as possible, taxes should be nondiscriminatory. In addition, the tax policy should promote efficiency, stability, equity and justice.

The establishment of the Hoover-type Tax Commission would help to achieve these objectives. I am therefore urging early and favorable consideration of this proposed legislation for the establishment of the much-needed, tax-reform Commission.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT, RELATING TO COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION SYSTEMS AND CERTAIN REBROADCASTING ACTIVITIES

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a single-package bill containing amendments to the Federal Communications Act of 1934 which have been requested by the Federal Communications Commission in order to

permit the licensing of TV repeater operations in the VHF bands, and to impose certain requirements on community antenna television systems.

These amendments were introduced earlier by the Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], at the request of the FCC, but in three separate bills. Because I feel it necessary that all amendments be considered and acted upon at one time, since adjustments affecting one system without simultaneous adjustments in the other will produce chaos in the broadcasting industry, I am combining the amendments in one measure.

Although the FCC has decided to approve VHF-TV booster operations, and to impose certain requirements on the CATV's it is of greatest importance that the Congress authorize the action. I hope the bill I am introducing today can be considered at an early date.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may lie on the desk until the close of business next Wednesday in order that other Senators who desire to do so may join as sponsors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Utah.

The bill (S. 1886) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to community antenna television systems and certain rebroadcasting activities, introduced by Mr. MOSS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], on behalf of myself, on his behalf, on behalf of my colleague, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the States of New York and New Jersey for the creation of the New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency. We urge prompt action by the Senate in consenting to this compact.

Many of the activities of the States of New York and New Jersey are closely related. So, too, are the problems arising from these activities.

Chief among our joint problems today is the maintenance of essential rail transportation service. The railroads serving our people are constantly seeking to cut down or abandon their commuter services, which are increasingly unprofitable. Without some high-speed means of traversing the Hudson River from New Jersey, New York City streets will be glutted with vehicular traffic they cannot carry. And New Jersey residents—faced with the prospect of rising fares and dwindling services—are finding it more difficult to get to and from work.

This problem should be solved by State and local action. The Federal Government has a responsibility to see that service is not destroyed while efforts are being made by the States to deal effectively with the problem. But the framework in which the interstate aspects of the problem can best be solved is by action of the States affected.

Our States have maintained a high order of cooperation in many endeavors. Typical of these efforts is the bi-State compact approved by the two State legislatures, and signed by Governors Rockefeller and Meyner.

This compact, which establishes a New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency, requires the approval of Congress, pursuant to the Constitution.

Today, we are joining in sponsoring a joint resolution to that end. It deserves the most expeditious consideration by Congress. Creation of this transportation agency under the compact is, in the judgment of our two States, a reasonable start toward the solution of our mass transportation problems, now grown to crisis proportions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 96) granting consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey for the creation of the New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency, introduced by Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT, RELATING TO SAFEGUARDS AGAINST CERTAIN MERGERS AND CONSOLIDATIONS OF BANKS—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1062) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in the field of banking, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACTS OF 1956 AND 1958—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the orders of the Senate of April 29, and May 5, 1959, the names of Senators MORSE, ENGLE, PASTORE, JACKSON, YOUNG of Ohio, MAGNUSON, MUSKIE, HUMPHREY, GRUENING, MURRAY, DODD, CANNON, KENNEDY, and MANSFIELD were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 1826) to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1956 and 1958 by extending the approval of the estimate of cost of completing the Interstate System for an additional year, and for other purposes, introduced by